

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS,
OF Clinton County.

Four Millions Per Day.
The Cincinnati Press says Secretary Cusack stated, a few days ago, that the disbursements of the Government were now four millions of dollars per day. Some in authority think it over that. The people will find out sooner or later. It is said the army of the Potomac costs at the rate of two hundred millions per year.

The New War Article—Abolitionism in the Senate.

We extract from the Congressional Globe the proceedings in the Senate upon the passage of the bill which, by attaching penalties and punishments to a soldier or officer who should return a fugitive slave to a loyal master, even in those States where the Federal authority is recognized, virtually renders nugatory the fugitive slave law. Hereafter, whenever the civil authority has been incapable of enforcing the provisions of that act, the military power has been called in to aid the former. This was done in Boston under the administration of President Fillmore. The new article of war is intended to evade the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the return of fugitives from labor to those to whom said labor or service is due. We call attention to the amendments proposed by the conservative Senators and which were voted down by the Republicans and Abolitionists. It was proposed by Senator Davis of Kentucky, that all officers and persons in the military and naval service of the United States should be prohibited from detaining, harboring or concealing any such fugitives. This was voted down, 10 to 29. Another amendment was offered that the article should not apply to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, nor elsewhere where the Federal authority is recognized or can be enforced, but it met a similar fate. An amendment prohibiting any forces of the United States being employed "for the purpose of ending or denying such persons held to service or labor from the service of their loyal masters," was likewise lost by a vote of 10 to 29. It will be noticed that Governor Wright, with the Republican and Abolition Senators, voted against all these amendments. His professions and practice will not square. Since his appointment to the Senate he has professed to be as good a Democrat as he ever was, and that he would as zealously maintain the constitutional rights of the people of the Southern States as he ever had done. The President called to his aid the military power of the nation to enforce the laws. But Governor Wright is found cheek by jole with the Abolition Senators, voting against the employment of the military forces, if their services should be necessary to aid in the execution of a law upon the statute book—with the very men who oppose the President's emancipation resolution, because they are in favor of the unconditional abolition of slavery, without compensation to the master. This is a singular position for one to occupy who professes to tread in the footsteps of Douglas. He had no sympathy with such a crew, and in his last speech took ground against them in declaring that "we must not invade constitutional rights." Read the proceedings:

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts—I move now to take up the bill from the House of Representatives to make an additional article of war.
Mr. Davis—I move to amend the bill by inserting after the word "due," in the eleventh line of the first section, the words "and also from detaining, harboring or concealing any such fugitives," so that the proposed article will read:
All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person by whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and also from detaining, harboring or concealing any such fugitive.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.
The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken resulted—yeas 10, nays 29, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Latham, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Wilson of Missouri—10.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wright—29.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Saulsbury—I offer the following amendment, to come in as a proviso at the first section:

Provided, That this article shall not apply to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, or elsewhere where the Federal authority is recognized or can be enforced.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.
The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken resulted—yeas 10, nays 29, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury and Wilson of Missouri—10.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wright—29.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. Carlile—I wish to make an inquiry of the patron of this bill. The President under his proclamation in April, among other things, called for the services of the militia to aid him in the execution of the laws. One of the laws upon our statute is for the return of fugitive slaves. If the President shall find it necessary to call upon the military power of the country to enable to discharge his sworn duty in this respect—for he swears, as I understand, when he enters upon the duties of his office to see that the laws are faithfully executed—I desire to know if this bill will not interfere with that in this particular, and what effect this bill would have upon any military authorities of the country who should obey the call.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts—I suppose the Senator from Virginia clearly understands this matter. The case he supposes, if I understand it, would be a case where the authorities would call out the military for the purpose of enforcing the decision of the judicial tribunals—more civil process. The return of fugitive slaves is a civil question, a judicial one, not a military one.

Mr. Carlile—Then I am to understand that this bill will not interfere with that?

Mr. Collamer—I think the last section of the bill ought to be stricken out. It does not mean anything. Of course the act will take effect from its passage.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts—But if we amend it, it will have to go back to the House of Representatives. It is a House bill.

Mr. McDougall—I move to strike out that section.

The Presiding Officer—(Mr. Foot in the chair)

—The words proposed to be stricken out will be read.

The Secretary read, as follows:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the passage of this act. Mr. McDougall—If I understood the proposed legislation correctly, it is simply to inhibit the officers in the field from being agents and about this business of returning fugitives—prohibits them from engaging in it. I do this question, it is to impair or effect that provision of the Constitution, which make it the duty of any person having custody of possession of a fugitive from service or labor, to surrender him up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due. I understand, a mere measure to prevent the interference of the army in these matters. As such, I am prepared to vote for it, but in voting for it, I wish to say here that I understand it to be simply a provision to prevent the interference of the army in this matter, not impairing the obligation on the part of an army officer as well as a private citizen to surrender a fugitive from service or labor under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Carlile—Mr. President, I have no feeling other than a proper one in regard to this proposition, and I do not intend to detain the Senate longer than a moment. They will see that I have no disposition to make any factions opposition to the passage of the bill. I know Senators desire that nothing shall be done that will throw the slightest obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the great purpose we all have in restoring the Union. Now, I put this question to the Senator from Massachusetts: the Senator from Tennessee, our associate upon this floor, has been recently appointed a Brigadier General, and has gone to his own State to discharge his new duties in his military capacity, and he expects, I presume, also to do all that he can to effect the great purpose bad in view as a civilian. Now, suppose General Johnson shall be called upon to return to a loyal citizen of his State a fugitive slave, and you, by your vote, put him in such a position that he might esteem the act as one going to aid in the accomplishment of the purpose bad in view by his appointment, put it out of his power to do it; would he not be subjected to the penalty provided in this act if he did it?

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Saulsbury—I move to amend the bill by inserting after the word "due," in the eleventh line of the first section the words, "or for the purpose of ending or denying such persons held to service or labor from the service of their loyal masters." I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Anthony of New York—I move that officers of the army and all other persons are not already prohibited from entering or denying slaves?

Mr. Howard—They are by heavy penalties. Mr. Saulsbury—If a person exercising military authority comes to my State, where there is no opposition to Federal authority and where the Federal laws are in full exercise where nobody is offering them resistance, and my slave escapes, he prohibits the Federal officers from returning him to me. I want, under such circumstances, the same act to say that neither your Federal officer, nor any person exercising power or authority under you, shall entice or decoy my slave away from me, or shall entice or decoy any slave of any loyal citizen of my State, or any other State, from the service of his master. If you say you intend to keep your army aloof from this question, but you do not intend that they shall receive some protection in the return of their slaves when they came into a loyal community it shall not be lawful for them, nor for any person acting under Federal authority, to entice or decoy my slave or the slave of my constituents away. That is the object of the amendment—nothing more, nothing less.

Mr. Howard—If he did I suppose he would simply make himself liable to the severe and almost inhuman penalties of the fugitive slave law of 1850.

Mr. Sherman—The laws of the State would operate also.

Mr. Howard—And he would be subject also to the penalty prescribed by the law of the State where he is. I understand this bill as simply prohibiting military men from disgracing the uniform they wear, by engaging in the business of slave catching and delivering slaves to their owners—a deplorable business—in which no citizen of the North or South, military or civil, I undertake to say, will willingly engage.

Mr. Saulsbury—Upon that question, there certainly, as we all know is, great difference of opinion in the country. This amendment of mine gives some protection to the citizens of Maryland and the citizens of Delaware and elsewhere.

Suppose your army goes into my State, suppose it goes into the State of Maryland, into the lower counties of the State of Maryland where it has recently been, and suppose slaves are enticed away, as I am informed they have been, by persons pretending to be soldiers of the United States, I want your law to say that the person who entices away a slave from his master, who will entice my slave or the slave of one of my constituents away, shall be dismissed from your service. When you say that if my slave goes where he is, he shall not return him, I want your law to say that he shall not be the means of depriving me of my slave.

Mr. Anthony—In voting against this amendment, which I shall do, I certainly do not wish it to be understood that I would vote to give any officer the right to entice a slave from his master; but I understand that the law already prohibits it; it is already an offense, and we are only re-enacting another law.

Mr. McDougall—What the Senator from Rhode Island says is true; but the law passed by Congress, making it penal to entice away a person held to service or labor, is not an article of war, and there is a vast difference between the laws of the State books, which have to be enforced through the courts of justice and the ministers of the law, and that martial authority which controls armed men in the field. Here it is proposed by military law—the canons of military authority—to say that officers of the army shall not interfere in the matter of returning fugitives by employing or directing their subordinates, officers or men, to engage in that business which is no office of their by law imposed upon them by no law, would be a mere volunteer act on their part under any circumstances, except where they had the particular personal custody of the person held to service, and hence would be bound, under the Constitution, to render him up on demand. When we legislate against interference for the return, would it not be well to say that, as you shall not employ your forces for the return of fugitives, they shall not be employed in interfering with the rights of those who hold these persons to service or labor? It looks to me like justice and measuring out equity and constitutional provisions with even hand. I have heard, as the Senator from Delaware has said, that persons connected with the army in Maryland and Delaware and in this District have been busy going about and saying to servants held to service or labor by law, that they were no longer bound to render service, and have been disturbing the interests and rights of the State. I would like some justice and reason in this request, and I am sure they shall not meddle in favor of the master, so I think it but justice to say that they shall not interfere with the relations between the master and his servant, as I have been informed it is resulting here in these two States and in the District. If we mean to live up to our constitutional obligations, let us fully live up to them.

I can see no mischief in the amendment suggested by the Senator from Delaware, and I think it is placing the whole question upon its fair ground.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 10, nays 29, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Latham, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Wilson of Missouri—10.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wright—29.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. Carlile—I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of this bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken resulted—yeas 29, nays 9, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wright—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Wilson of Missouri—9.

So the bill was passed.

Lafayette has a smaller city debt and fewer outstanding orders than any city of equal population in the West.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.
From Washington.

Nigger worship in the Senate.—Determination of the Radical Republicans to abolish slavery unconditionally.—The Confederates still held their batteries on the Lower Potomac.—They expect to break the blockade of Southern Ports by a fleet of iron-clad vessels.—Movements of the General Army of the Potomac.—Position of the General in Chief.

Washington, March 15.
The United States Senate chamber was made the theatre of a strange and humiliating scene yesterday. The actors were Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, and Wendell Phillips, the high priest of abolitionism and disunion, the defamer of the Constitution, and the defamer of General McClellan. These actors having released their priors in private, proceeded to perform their little drama before the select audience of the United States Senate. At the pre-arranged hour, the great agitator was introduced into the Senate chamber by the Massachusetts pendant, and conducted by him with the most obsequious politeness to a position on the floor of the Senate chamber, near the center of desks. Here the great man was seated. Instantly the President of the Senate rose, left his chair of State, and advanced to the floor to pay his homage to the man who is the embodiment of the ideas that have plunged the country into civil war. The example was followed by all the radical members of the Senate, and the apostle of abolition, of servile insurrections, and of midnight rape and murder, moved to the front of the chamber by the incense of a distinguished crowd of worshippers. Thank God, however, it is pretty well known that no one expects even common sense from the men who now compose the majority of the American Senate. And they are proud when to be an American Senator, in the days when the Senatorial seats were filled with such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Douglas, Dix and Dallas. But what can be expected of a body led by men like Jim Lane, Sumner and Chandler?

The Abolitionist and Radical Republican members of Congress met in caucus yesterday and also to-day. The subject under consideration was the passage by the House of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation resolution. It was understood that it could be passed by the Senate, but the question with those in caucus was, whether it would not be best to assert their strength by defeating the resolution instead of passing it. The ground taken by Sumner and Chandler, who had just come from the presence of Wendell Phillips, was that now is the time to abolish slavery, by action of Congress, unconditionally, and without any compensation to the master. They urged that Mr. Lincoln's ground would be no better than compounding a felony. The conclusion they came to is that they are to oppose the passage of the resolution on these grounds by power. For speeches in this order. And this order, without doubt, which is all we had last year; and we think we have also elected Gen. Wadsworth in the 6th.

It is probable that we have also elected a Confederal in the 5th district. We are not at all disappointed in the general result of this election. The third party vote is but a third as large as we supposed it would be, and Berry's majority is therefore larger than we expected it to be, as we supposed some Republicans were hoisted by their own petards. The third party movement, but the majority against us is not larger than we think the circumstances warranted us in anticipating. For certainly a party never was placed under greater difficulties or in circumstances more adverse to a successful contest. And we think the facts will justify us in asserting that we have come out of the contest stronger, in a more healthy condition, and with better prospects for the future than from any previous election in the last five years. The Democracy have but to maintain their organization, stand squarely and firmly upon their impregnable ground, and "bide their time." The day is not far distant when they will recover their constituency; their courage, perseverance and devotion to their principles and their country will yet be rewarded with the favor of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Special Notice.
TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered on the regular basis of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE INJURED themselves by certain sexual indiscretions, which often result in business prostration, or the duties of married life, also, middle-aged and old men, who, from the effects of youthful indiscretions, feel debilitated, and in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "THE SECRET FRIEND."

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Address: DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned offers a prescription which is perfectly reliable, safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half-pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the medicine in my list of medicines, of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy; send to any part of the world on receipt of \$1 by mail.

Dr. J. C. DEVEREAUX,
P. O. Box No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.
aly22-44-57

WANTED.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED.—The advent of winter to a small house of four or five rooms, as near the State Capitol as possible, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address: Postoffice Box 843, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.—An apprentice to the printing trade, between 15 and 18 years of age. He must bring the best recommendations as regards his capability, habits of industry and honesty. None other need apply.

WANTED—CITY ORDERS.—At the highest market prices by W. W. WILLY, No. 101 E. Washington street.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Spring Trade, '62.

WM. GLENN & SONS,

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70 and 72 Vine Street,
BETWEEN SECOND AND PEARL STS., CINCINNATI.

Have a large stock and carefully selected stock, to which the attention of buyers is invited.

Notice.

PURSUANT TO PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th inst., Robert Earl, the lowest bidder, has been awarded the contract for the construction of all parties interested are hereby notified that on Thursday, 26th inst., at 12 M., the contract will be awarded to the next lowest responsible bidder.

JAMES A. Eakin,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

LAW SCHOOL.

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Harvard College, 1862.

Two teams of nineteen weeks each, commencing on the 1st of September 1902.

For a desirable residence, in a good part of the city.

JACOB ELDRIDGE,
No. 13 South Illinois St.

but a portion of this may be corrected as the measure is discussed. We regret to see the item of wood screws left with a tax of one to one and a half cents per pound. Senator Simmons, who largely introduced this measure, is to be commended in securing a tariff on the imported goods of which this gigantic concern has the entire monopoly, absolutely enormous. If tax were trebled it would not raise the price to the consumer.

We have heretofore alluded to the injustice of making the tax on merchandise a lien upon it wherefore found no way to enable the collector to follow the goods after they may have passed through several hands, and thus to wrest the amount from an innocent holder. The more we study this feature of this system, the more enormous does it seem to us, and it can hardly fail, if retained, to lead to the grossest frauds upon the honest trader.

As to frauds in general, we may remark that the bill appears to us to be exceedingly one-sided. It guards very elaborately the side of the Government, but is very inefficient in the means of protection for the taxpayer, who is left without redress for the grossest injustice. The officers of the revenue are to decide in the most summary manner as to the questions at issue, and there is no appeal from their decision. A dishonest or partisan assessor may be guilty of the most glaring partiality, or connive at the vilest imposition, and there is no sufficient protection or redress for the taxpayer. It is impossible to read the bill through without recognizing the spirit in which the whole measure was concocted. It is partisan and unequal throughout its schedule; and it is not only unequal, but it is very unfair. It is in its execution, inquisitorial in its requirements; tyrannical and summary in all its processes; it shows the prevalent atmosphere in which it was drawn, and in this view leaves a painful impression on the mind of every reader. We are aware that to taxation is never a pleasant theme; but unequal, arbitrary exactions are always odious; and the selection of the liberal classes for the entire burden of a heavy assessment is a gross injustice. The measure cannot be quelled by appeals to patriotism or benevolence. The framers of this bill must make their list much narrower or much wider, if they hope to be successful in satisfying the good sense of the people.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The New Hampshire Election.

The New Hampshire Patriot, commenting upon the recent election in that State, says:

The majority against us is probably nearly a thousand less than it was last year; and, if there had been no third party ticket in the field, we should have reduced the majority against us full one half.

We think we have elected more members of the Legislature than we had last year. We have elected our Senators in the 8th and 12th districts, without doubt, which is all we had last year; and we think we have also elected Gen. Wadsworth in the 6th.

It is probable that we have also elected a Confederal in the 5th district.

We are not at all disappointed in the general result of this election. The third party vote is but a third as large as we supposed it would be, and Berry's majority is therefore larger than we expected it to be, as we supposed some Republicans were hoisted by their own petards.

The third party movement, but the majority against us is not larger than we think the circumstances warranted us in anticipating. For certainly a party never was placed under greater difficulties or in circumstances more adverse to a successful contest. And we think the facts will justify us in asserting that we have come out of the contest stronger, in a more healthy condition, and with better prospects for the future than from any previous election in the last five years.

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GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Large Fire-Proof Building,

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,
Between Main and Spruce, and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Consignments are respectfully solic